

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

NO. 1. VOL. I.]

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 1.]

PUBLISHED BY JOEL K. MEAD, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

ORIGINAL PROSPECTUS.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing in the City of Washington, a Weekly Journal, under the title of

THE NATIONAL REGISTER;

Or, Spirit of the Public Journals, Foreign and Domestic.

Making two large volumes in the year, and forming a Complete Annual Register of all Public Documents and State Papers, relating to our own government, and to such foreign nations as are of general interest, together with the most important intelligence concerning the state of Politics, Science, Trade, Commerce, Literature, and the progress of the fine and the useful Arts.

Published under the direction of several Literary Gentlemen of distinguished talents and experience.

The intemperance exhibited in many of the Daily and Periodical Journals, giving rise to the distortion of some facts, and the suppression of others, to suit the peculiar purposes and bias of party, has suggested to the subscriber the plan of a new work, to be conducted on the most impartial principles. It is confidently believed that a Journal thus managed, and carefully avoiding the turmoils of passion, or mingling in the collisions of faction, while at the same time it offers a faithful mirror of the diversified pursuits and transactions in which man is concerned, will be found not unworthy of public regard.

It is proposed to select with rigid impartiality the best written essays upon political economy; and the most temperate remarks on public events and political measures, which may appear in the leading papers on each side. To pretend to utter indifference in the struggle in which the great political parties of our country are engaged, would be affectation; but as it is not intended that this Journal shall be, in any sense of the term, a party paper; it shall be our studious endeavour to make such a selection, as may give the dispassionate reader an extensive view of the whole ground, and present to the future historian, a vivid picture of our political horizon.

VOL. I. A

The National Register, besides the American public documents, shall contain a compendium of European state papers, and congressional and parliamentary reports, illustrating the history, statistics, and commerce of the two countries.

Abstracts of such acts of congress as are of general application.

Debates in the senate and house of representatives, with the most eloquent speeches on both sides.

A regular Chronicle of the exploits of the American Navy, together with a series of the standing rules of the commissioners of the navy.

*No more "the sea is Britain's wide domain,"
Columbia's flag "without permission sails."**

Memoirs of important national events, which tend to illustrate the principles, policy, and habits of a government, or the temper and habits of the people; such as the usurpation of the Spanish crown, the attack on Copenhagen, the proceedings of the allied sovereigns, &c.

Reports on the improvements and discoveries in Agriculture and Manufactures, with descriptions of various machines and processes which may appear worthy of attention.

Biographical sketches of eminent and remarkable persons. Topographical descriptions and Natural History.

Views of the Fine Arts.

Reports of Curious and Important Law-Cases, with the Speeches of Eminent Advocates.

Commercial, Financial, and Statistical Tables, &c.

In short, no labour or expense shall be spared to make this work an universal epitome of the earliest intelligence, concerning the state of Politics, Literature, and Science, in all parts of the globe.

To effect this object a gentleman has been engaged as principal Editor, who has contributed largely to many of our most valuable literary, political, and scientific journals; he will be aided by several others, whose talents and experience afford the most ample pledge for the production of a work which shall deserve the public patronage.

The subscriber forbears to enter into an

* The motto of the British Naval Chronicle, slightly altered to suit present circumstances.

elaborate address to the public on the labour and expense of his undertaking, nor will he dilate on the extent of information, the accuracy of statement, and the fidelity of selection which he hopes the talents engaged will be able to exhibit.

Apology so frequently treads upon the very heels of promise, in undertakings of this nature, that he will content himself with soliciting a fair judgment upon the merits of his intended publication. It has long appeared to him that a work of this kind has been wanted at the seat of the national government, and the many failures to establish periodical papers at Washington, has not been sufficient to shake the belief of the success of the one proposed. It is presumed that the first twenty numbers will afford such a specimen of the work as will enable its readers to form an opinion of its claims to patronage. Those, therefore, whose favour it may not have been so fortunate as to have won, may withdraw their names on the publication of that number, or sooner.

JOEL K. MEAD.

CONDITIONS.—*Price, FIVE DOLLARS pr. ann. payable at the end of the 1st vol. and annually thereafter. Arrearages must be paid before the paper can be discontinued.*

The publication of the National Register has been procrastinated by a variety of circumstances incident to a new establishment. So much preparatory arrangement is in such cases required, that delay becomes inevitable. The Proprietor, however, from the large and liberal patronage with which he has been honoured, flatters himself that he shall not be compelled to crave the indulgence of the Subscribers again, for such involuntary offences. As it is his design strictly to make this paper what the title professes to be, a *National Register*, it was deemed proper to begin with the Message of the President to Congress, at their present session, with the accompanying papers and documents. The files of the Register would be otherwise rendered incomplete, but after these papers are disposed of, the publication will proceed in a regular course.

It is the intention of the Proprietor, as announced in the prospectus, not to interfere in local politics; to make his page a cool and impartial record of facts from week to week, free from all intemperance of comment. On great and important national questions, he proposes to give occasionally a fair and candid synopsis of the arguments on both sides, leaving his readers unfetter-

ed by any remarks of his own, to decide on their respective merits. We have become so familiar to party questions, that many are prone to believe that a public Journal can afford nothing else interesting or attractive. Need we remind our fellow-citizens of the prospects of our country—immense tracts of wild land are daily laid open by the hand of cultivation—vast and gigantic projects are now forming, to connect our inland seas with the ocean—civilized life is swarming in the wilderness—agriculture is plying the spade, commerce unfurling the sail, and the hammer of honest industry is resounding from the anvil: in the midst of the turbulence of this animating scene, the eye is summoned to a sort of repose, in the contemplation of colleges and academies devoted to the loftier pursuits of literature. We behold also architecture and painting, and the arts that decorate and adorn human life, or which seem to repair the ravages of death, by extending the term of existence beyond the grave.

When we compare the strong principle evidently at work with the known enterprise of our countrymen, is it too much to say, that America is destined, at no very distant day, to a distinguished rank among the nations of the earth. It is on these points that information is requested; it is wished to make the pages of the Register the humble record of the rising glory of the country. On these points, and from all parties, we hope for specific information.

COAL GAS.

For the National Register.

It seems that some person who burns coal gas in Philadelphia, has taken out a patent for his invention. Wherein the invention consists, would be as difficult to discover in this instance, as it is in many of the numerous patents which swell the records of Dr. Thornton's office. The Repertory of Arts, published in England, is a most prolific parent of American patents: a position which may fairly be assumed, without any disparagement to the inventive faculties of our countrymen, which are now placed beyond dispute.

In early times, light was obtained from the fuel employed for heat. So in Homer, oil does not appear to have been used for light, which was procured from burning fuel in a kind of chafing dish *λυχνος*; though the Jews and Egyptians of that day appear to have employed the oil of the rape seed, or of the sesamum, (perhaps our Beni-nut of Carolina.) Plin. xv. ch. 7. 8 Lev. 26. 25 Exod. 6, 31. 6, 18, 19 Odys.

Indeed in the first stages of society, the light accompanying heat would suggest common

fuel for the purpose, and of this such as was most abundant in light: thus in Lancashire the women spin by the light of canal coal, and in our back country, by the light of pine knots.

It is not easy to trace the history of wax and tallow: the first would be in use in warm southern climates, where bees and flowers were plentiful: the latter in cold countries, where animals used for food, abound in this secretion.

Coal gas was first shewn experimentally by Sir James Lowther to the Royal Society; he brought it in bladders from his coal mines at White Haven; this, I think, was before the year 1736, when Mr. Maude first burnt inflammable air from iron filings before the same society. In 1739 Dr. Clayton exhibited experiments in coal gas before that assembly, collecting it in bladders, and burning it from thence at its exit through pin holes. Dr. Hale and Dr. Watson, bishop of Landaff, both gave an account of the gas from coal and the mode of procuring it. In 1792 Mr. Mendoch introduced it instead of candles, in the manufactory of Mess. Thos. Philips and Lee of Manchester; after which a Mr. Winsor pretended to take out a patent for the invention of coal gas in lieu of candles and lamps, and proposed to light the streets of London with it. About the same period a Mr. Herpy proposed it in this country, and informed me he had tried the experiment on a large scale in Baltimore, I think about the year 1795, but we heard no more of it. Mr. Winsor having made attempts at an exclusive privilege by applications to Parliament, was left to contest, if he pleased, his exclusive right with competitors who knew as much about the business as himself. However he succeeded in forming a company, and soon after three or four other rival companies were formed to supply the public streets, the public buildings, and private houses with gas lights, which have so far succeeded, that fifteen miles in length altogether, of the streets in London, many public buildings, and many private houses were supplied with coal gas, to the exclusion of lamps and candles, about the beginning of the last year, (1815.) Lately Covent Garden Theatre has been lighted up by the same means, very much to the public satisfaction.* This supply is produced from iron mains laid in the streets, from whence issue smaller pipes that convey the gas to the required place of combustion. There appears to be three principal establishments that supply the necessary quantity; whose gas holders, or vessels containing the gas when extricated, hold altogether about fifty thousand cubic feet. The process is this: Into iron retorts, surrounded by brick work, a quantity, according to the size of the establishment, of pit coal is put. The retorts are iron cylinders fixed lengthwise; one end opens on the outside of the furnace, by means of which the charge is put in: the other terminates in a tube or tubes which enter into a vessel employed to receive the liquid products of the distillation, viz. the oil, tar, and ammoniacal liquor, which are there condensed: the aerial or gaseous products, consisting of coal gas (which is hydrogen holding carbon and volatile oil in

solution) and carbonic acid gas escape; and are conducted first into a vessel of lime water, to separate the uncombined carbonic acid and empyreumatic oil, and then into water. A gas holder, or sheet iron cylinder closed at one end, is suspended by weights and chains that counterbalance it, and is plunged, with its open end downward into the water through which the gas rises. This water is contained in a wooden or sheet iron vessel that is about three or four inches more in diameter than the gas holder inverted in it. As the gas rises, cleansed in its passage through lime water and common water, it strikes against the bottom of the inverted cylindrical holder, and raises it out of the water, displacing the water: from this gas holder, when full, it is conveyed by pipes to any distance, to supply the burners, which let out the gas in apertures about the size of pin holes, in various forms and directions according to the fancy of the person who uses this mode of lighting.

The iron retorts containing the coal, are surrounded in the common way with burning coal, as a fuel to supply heat to the retorts and to distil and decompose the coal contained in them.

Such is the outline of the process, which requires however several precautions respecting safety in burning this kind of air, and economy in the choice and use of the combustible employed.

Mr. Accum, of London, has published a splendid octavo volume with plates shewing the construction of the machinery, with calculations of the expense attending this method of procuring light, to which those who wish for full information may have recourse: the minute contrivances necessary to insure success are more fitted for a scientific and practical publication than for the Register. But the use of coal gas in London, where as much attention is paid to utility and economy as to beauty, gained ground every year from its first introduction, and now threatens to supersede every other method of obtaining light in situations where communication can easily be had with the mains or large pipes of the several companies. The brilliancy, the safety, and the cheapness of this kind of light, has forced it upon public observation and brought it into general use.

But though it be a cheap method of procuring light when the apparatus is once constructed and set at work, the expense of that apparatus in the first instance is such, as not to justify any family in erecting it for mere private and family use. It will do where much light is required, in public buildings and large manufactories, but the saving in the combustible material, whether it be wax, spermaceti, tallow, or oil, is sunk in the interest of the capital necessary to fit up the required apparatus in a mere private family. Hence the necessity of joint stock companies, and of undertaking the supply of a district on a large scale. So that in London companies are formed to supply private families with coal gas, on the same plan with the companies who supply water from the New River or Chelsea water works: and the mains in the streets lie along side each other, the one conveying a stream of gas and the other a stream of water.

* See Port Folio, Jan. 1816.

The neatness and the beauty of this method of supplying light renders it highly desirable that it should be adopted in our large towns. In Philadelphia, for instance, I suppose it would pay any opulent company to supply the light of a candle equal to six in the pound, during the time such a candle would burn, for two cents at the outside; which is greatly cheaper than the present price of light: indeed such a light as that cannot now be had under four cents.

All the materials necessary to such an establishment may be had in this country. We have iron, we have coal. Pennsylvania in particular abounds in coal of every description, and even the great towns on the sea board can import it, either from Virginia or from Liverpool, at a price that would enable the undertakers to secure a reasonable profit to themselves, as well as to the public.

The advantages attending this method of lighting houses, which may be supplied as they are supplied with water in London, by small pipes let into the mains in the street, are

1st. It can be afforded cheaper than the light of tallow or of oil.

2dly. The light is more vivid and brilliant.

3dly. It does not require snuffing.

4thly. It is safer; not liable to the accident of a candle falling, or lighted snuff dropping out of the snuffers.

5thly. It is beyond comparison more cleanly than the use of oil or candles.

6thly. It is less troublesome. The cleaning of candlesticks and the dressing of lamps, and the eternal snuffing of tallow candles, constitutes no small objection to their use. How seldom is it that you can safely trust a servant to trim a patent or D'Argand's lamp!

By taking the necessary precautions all smell is avoided, as well as all danger. In short, fifteen miles of London streets would not be so lighted, if the convenience were not out of all dispute.

But there are two other advantages attending these lights, which are obvious when it is compared with the combustion of common candles or lamps: it furnishes more heat; it does not soil the furniture.

In the common method of making a candle (of tallow for instance) a wick is placed in the centre of a long cylindrical mass of tallow that surrounds it. When this candle is lighted, the lower part of the flame is blue, the middle part is yellowish white, the tip of the flame is brown, especially if it be not kept perpetually snuffed.

Every chemist knows that no combustion can take place without the access of air. Toward the lower part of the wick, the combustion is complete, for the whole of the tallow is burnt. In the middle part of the wick, a quantity of tallow melted by the heat of combustion at the lower part, is absorbed; of this tallow that on the outside of the wick in contact with the air, is consumed and furnishes heat and light; but that portion of melted tallow absorbed by the middle of the wick, is not burnt or consumed, but is distilled off in the form of a brown smoke that accumulates at the top of the wick, spoils the light, produces the smell of tallow in the room, and soils the furniture. To remedy this, in a candle of six in the pound, we are compelled to use the snuffers

forty times during its combustion, if we wish for a clear and clean flame. Hence the great use of wax lights, where the wick is so small that all the combustible matter is consumed. This is so notorious, that every frugal mistress of a family knows that a pound of tallow candles consisting of ten, wherein the wick is so small that air can have access to all the lighted tallow, gives twice as much light, and half as much smoke, as a pound of candles made into four to the pound.

Any person can easily come at the comparative light of two candles by putting one at one end of the mantle piece and the other at the opposite end, and holding the snuffers or a book or any other object between them in the middle of the room, so that the shadow of the object shall fall on the opposite wall: the candle that produces the deepest shadow affords the most light.

For the same reason, where the combustion is most complete, the heat is greatest.

On all these accounts, I hope ere long to see an establishment for the purpose of supplying light from coal gas erected in Philadelphia, and I heartily wish well to the projectors. But to take out a patent for the principle, without a manifest improvement in the machinery itself, appears to me an useless imposition on the public. C.

FINANCIAL.

PAPER AND SPECIE.

IN the year 1810, Sir PHILIP FRANCIS, one of the ablest statesmen of the present day, but who seems to be kept out of view, because he belongs to the opposition, published some *Reflections on the abundance of paper in circulation, and the scarcity of specie*. This little tract contains a mass of solid sense; it is written, says a cotemporary writer, "with the united strength of genius and disdain; and worthy in every word it utters of the earnest attention of the reader." We extract the following.

"Most men are ready to admit, that plainness and simplicity are good moral qualities, and not at all unwilling to encourage them in others. But it is not so generally known, or admitted, that these qualities, instructed by experience, or enlightened by reflection, are the surest evidence of a sound understanding. A cunning rogue may cheat a wiser man of his money, but in an abstract question, to be determined by judgment, it is not possible that skill and artifice can finally prevail over plain reason, which, in the ordinary transactions of life, is called common sense. If it were possible for me to personify the British nation, and if I were at liberty to offer my humble advice to so great a person, the first thing I should recommend to him, would be to adopt the maxim of lord Chatham, to stop for a moment in order to take a general view of his situation with his own eyes, and to reflect on it himself. The first question I would urge to his consideration, as more immediately pressing, though not more important than many others, is, whether this kingdom, with many appearances to the contrary, be not essentially impoverished, and whether the causes of that effect be or be not in a state of progression.

It is in vain to argue with any man, who professes to think that a circulation of paper, not convertible into specie, and which may be increased *ad libitum* by those who issue it, is as sure a sign of wealth as specie itself, or, at least, answers all the purposes of gold and silver, as it certainly does some of them.

His principle, if he be in earnest, which I should very much doubt of any person in possession of his senses, would oblige him, in many other cases, to maintain that the shadow of a good thing is just as good as the substance; or that water, forced into the system, performs the functions of blood with equal effect, and greater facility. With the help of tapping, it might do so, as long as the stamina lasted. But, in these cases, the patient is apt to give the lie, or the slip to the physician, and to die of a dropsy with the panacea in his bowels. He who really suffers his mind to be amused with such fancies, has something to enjoy, and it would be cruel to undeceive him. But, in fact, there is no such person out of bedlam, except perhaps on the coast of Angola, where, in former times at least, the honest christian trader persuaded the infidel natives, that cowries and glass beads would answer their purposes much better than gold or silver. In this way, they were converted out of their property, but not at all out of their infidelity.

"Suppose," says he, "the thing, which any man wants to buy, is bank notes, and that he has nothing to pay for them but gold. Yesterday his ounce of gold would only have bought four pounds in paper. To day he can get five pounds of the same paper with the same ounce of gold.

Is the paper cheaper to day by twenty-five per cent, than it was yesterday? But, cheap or dear, is measured by the price, and, if the price be so much lower, is, or is not the value so far reduced? Whether reduction of price be depreciation, or not, or equivalent to it, is a verbal question, very fit to be argued in Change alley; but probably will not be entertained by any man, who has brains enough left to defend his pockets. Here this part of the subject may be dismissed, with one short memorandum to the reader, which he should for ever bear in mind; viz. that, considering specie and paper as equally a medium of circulation, there is this essential and eternal difference between them, that paper, at least, can be nothing but a sign among ourselves, but that, by the common consent of mankind, gold and silver have an intrinsic value, and constitute a real pledge or deposit, as well as a sign; and though the price may accidentally vary, according to the quantity and the demand, still an intrinsic value adheres to the substance. If indeed wealth be an evil, and poverty a blessing, there is nothing so easy as to get rid of the evil, and not only to secure the present blessing, but to entail it on posterity. For this desirable purpose, no effort is necessary, but to persevere in the smooth downhill course, which we are now pursuing. The plane is inclined, and the machine once in motion, will go of itself. There is nothing so easy as the descent of a falling body, through an unresisting medium.

A Birmingham shilling may do as well for common change as a shilling from the mint, if such a thing existed, or ever came into sight, because, in petty dealings, where the shilling changes hands every minute, a small shifting loss is not regarded—*nulla est de minimis cura*; or, because

we are willing to pay a light tax for a constant convenience; but not so, when great payments are in question. For then we know the difference, and that it constitutes an object worth attending to. Would any debtor make a payment of one thousand and fifty pounds, in guineas, if, by melting the same guineas, he could pay the debt, and put a hundred pounds worth of the circulating paper into his pocket? The case is just the same in purchase as in payment. If, to buy a certain quantity of corn or cloth, he parts with a thousand new guineas, instead of one thousand and fifty pounds in bank notes, I say he is cheated, or he cheats himself; because the guineas are worth fifteen or twenty per cent. more; which difference he might realize by melting or exporting them; and, if he were resolved to forego that profit himself, somebody else would get it instead of him. The public would gain nothing by his forbearance. But what signifies arguing such questions, when we all know that there are no heavy guineas in common circulation, and very few even of those that have been most severely sweated. Does any landlord receive one guinea in a thousand pounds in the rents of his estate? The question was asked in the house of commons seven years ago, and neither then, nor since, has ever been answered in the affirmative."—p. 13, 14.

A great foreign expense can only be provided for in one of two ways; either, first, by a credit abroad, equal to all those expenses, which credit cannot be had otherwise than by a proportionate profit on your trade, and, if that was the case now, there would be no occasion to export specie. Gold and silver would remain *in statu quo*, and the bank of England would never have been under the necessity of stopping payment. Or, secondly, you must pay the balance out of the existing wealth, or substance of this kingdom. For these services the foreign bullion goes first; then go the guineas; for as to silver coin there is none, other than that of Birmingham, for common change, and lately a few dollars; and even of them there is no great plenty, though the bank says they have issued to the number of 4,817,634, since the year 1797, which shows that most of the old ones have taken wing, and will soon be followed by the rest. They are all alike birds of passage. A lame dollar will be as much a curiosity as a woodcock in August, for the dollars go just like the guineas; and, if so, it proves another thing, which the best dreamers never dreamt of; that raising the nominal value of your coin, wont keep it from travelling. Finally, the plate must follow the guineas, or you must stop short, and stop payment; and then, I say, that in spite of bank notes and paper circulation, or any agreement among ourselves to receive and pay in that sort of coin, and in spite of a grand sinking fund into the bargain, the nation must be bankrupt, beggared, and undone, and that we are every day approximating to that conclusion.

"I cannot," he observes, "forbear saying one word upon a thing they call a bank, which I hear is projecting in this town. I never saw the proposals, nor understand any one particular of their scheme: what I wish for at present, is only a sufficient provision of hemp, and caps, and bells, to distribute, according to the several degrees of honesty and prudence in some persons. I hear only of a monstrous sum already named; and if others do not soon hear of it too, and hear with a vengeance, then am I a gentleman of less sagacity

than myself, and a very few besides, take me to be. And the jest will be still the better if it be true, as judicious persons have assured me, that one half is altogether imaginary. The matter will be likewise much mended, if the merchants continue to carry off our gold, and our goldsmiths to melt down our heavy silver.

"In the last extremity, and when the facts stare us in the face, and the authors of all the mischief have no subterfuge left, they still have a triumphant way of talking—"Well, where's the remedy? and what is your advice?" as if it rested with the patient, whom they have reduced to the point of death, to cure himself; and, indeed, if we cannot cure ourselves, there must ere long be an end of us."

There is but one, if we have strength and stamina left to wait the effect of it. The nation must tread back its steps, and reverse its proceedings in the same path, which has brought it to its present decline. Stop your foreign expences. Sell more than you buy: and then the wealth that has left you will gradually come back again. When the foreign account is against you, the gold and silver must go to balance it; when that balance is reversed, the gold and silver will return, but never till then, or by any other means. This is up-hill work, I know, but this, and nothing else, can save us.

"Let no man believe," says he, at page 40, "that I have not sense enough left to feel that these faint ideas, the languid produce of an impoverished mind, left to fallow without manure, hardly deserve the name of reflections. But, such as they are, they may perhaps lead others to a right course of thinking on the subject they relate to. The expiring lamp, that glimmers on a post, shows the passenger his way. He who grows the flax or the wool, is of some little service to art and industry of a higher order, though he cannot manufacture the articles himself. Even this insipid essay will not be quite unprofitable, if it furnishes materials to greater abilities, and helps to set some superior understanding at work."

"In better times, while feeling was alive, and when reason was animated by passion, these incentive materials might have furnished some force of thought and energy of language. But age and infirmities have done their office and their worst. *Plurima de nobis anni.* The reader, who believes my intention to be good, will make allowance for the natural effects and progress of decay. Any account, if it be honest, has fairly a claim to 'errors excepted.'

"A man of my age, may still be in his senses, when his senses are good for nothing. With a callous heart, there can be no genius in the imagination or wisdom in the mind; and therefore the prayer, with equal truth and sublimity, says, 'incline our hearts unto wisdom.' Resolute thoughts find words for themselves, and make their own vehicle. Impression and expression are relative ideas. He who feels deeply, will express strongly. The language of slight sensations is naturally feeble and superficial."

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS.

Names of Members composing the fourteenth Congress, showing the state of parties in that

body. Democratic Republicans marked R. Federal Republicans marked F.

SENATE.

<i>New Hampshire.</i>	<i>Maryland.</i>
Jeremiah Mason, F.	R. H. Goldsborough, F.
Thos. W. Thompson, F.	Robert G. Harper, F.
<i>Massachusetts.</i>	<i>Virginia.</i>
Christopher Gore, F.	James Barbour, R.
Joseph B. Varnum, R.	A. T. Mason, R.
<i>Rhode Island.</i>	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Jer. B. Howell, R.	Nathaniel Macon, R.
William Hunter, F.	James Turner, R.
<i>Connecticut.</i>	<i>South Carolina.</i>
David Daggett, F.	John G.illard, R.
Samuel W. Dana, F.	John Taylor, R.
<i>Vermont.</i>	<i>Georgia.</i>
Dudley Chase, R.	William W. Bibb, R.
Isaac Tichenor, F.	Charles Tait, R.
<i>New York.</i>	<i>Kentucky.</i>
Rufus King, F.	William T. Barry, R.
Nathan Sandford, R.	Isham Talbot, R.
<i>New Jersey.</i>	<i>Tennessee.</i>
John Condit, R.	Geo. W. Campbell, R.
James J. Wilson, R.	John Williams, R.
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>	<i>Ohio.</i>
Abner Lacock, R.	Jeremiah Morrow, R.
Jonathan Roberts, R.	Benjamin Ruggles, R.
<i>Delaware.</i>	<i>Louisiana.</i>
Outerbridge Hoisey, F.	James Brown, R.
William H. Wells, F.	Eligius Fromentin, R.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

<i>New Hampshire.</i>	<i>Vermont.</i>
Chas. H. Atherton, F.	Daniel Chipman, F.
Bradbury Cilley, F.	Luther Jewett, R.
William Hale, F.	Chauncey Langdon, F.
Roger Vose, F.	Asa Lyon, F.
Daniel Webster, F.	Charles Marsh, F.
Jeduthun Wilcox, F.	John Noves, F.
<i>Massachusetts.</i>	<i>New York.</i>
William Baylies, F.	David Augate, R.
George Bradbury, F.	Samuel R. Betts, R.
Elijah Brigham, F.	James Birdsall, R.
Benjamin Brown, F.	Victory Birdseye, R.
James Carr, F.	Micah Brook, R.
John W. Hulbert, F.	Oliver C. Comstock, R.
Cyrus King, F.	Henry Crocheron, R.
Elijah H. Mills, F.	Jabez D. Hammond, R.
Jeremiah Nelson, F.	William Irving, R.
Timothy Pickering, F.	Erastus Root, R.
John Reed, F.	John Savage, R.
Thomas Rice, F.	Abr. H. Schenok, R.
Nathaniel Ruggles, F.	Westell Willoughby, R.
Asahel Stearnes, F.	John W. Taylor, R.
Solomon Strong, F.	Enos T. Troop, R.
Samuel Taggart, F.	George Townsend, R.
Artemas Ward, F.	Jonathan Ward, R.
Laban Wheaton, F.	Peter H. Wendover, R.
Samuel S. Connor, R.	James W. Wilkins, R.
Albion K. Paris, R.	John B. Yates, R.
<i>Rhode Island.</i>	Pete. B. Porter, R.
John L. Ross, F.	Daniel Cady, F.
James B. Mason, F.	Thomas R. Gold, F.
<i>Connecticut.</i>	Th. P. Grosvenor, F.
Epaph. Champion, F.	Moses Kent, F.
John Davenport, Jr. F.	John Lovett, F.
Lyman Law, F.	Hosea Moffitt, F.
Jonathan O. Mosley, F.	<i>New Jersey.</i>
Timothy Pitkin, F.	Ezra Baker, R.
Lewis B. Sturges, F.	Ephraim Bateman, R.
Benjamin Talmage, F.	Benjamin Bennet, R.

Lewis Condit, R.
Henry Southard, R.
Thomas Ward, R.

Pennsylvania.

Thomas Burnside, R.
William Crawford, R.
Wm. Darlington, R.
William Findley, R.
Hugh Glasgow, R.
Isaac Griffin, R.
John Halm, R.
Joseph Heister, R.
Samuel D. Ingham, R.
Jerard Irwine, R.
Aaron Lyle, R.
William MacLay, R.
William Piper, R.
John Ross, R.

James M. Wallace, R.

John Whiteside, R.

Thomas Wilson, R.

William Wilson, R.

John Sargeant, R.

Joseph Hopkinson, R.

William Milnor, R.

Thomas Smith, R.

John Woods, R.

Delaware.

Thomas Clayton, R.

Thomas Cooper, R.

Maryland

George Bare, R.

Chs. Goldsborough, R.

Alex. C. Hanson, R.

John C. Herbert, R.

Philip Stuart, R.

Stephenson Archer, R.

William Pinkney, R.

Robert Wright, R.

Samuel Smith, R.

Virginia.

Philip B. Barbour, R.

Burwell Bassett, R.

Wm. A. Burwell, R.

John Clopton, R.

Thomas Gholson, R.

Peterson Goodwyn, R.

Aylett Hawes, R.

Jno. P. Hungerford, R.

John G. Jackson, R.

James Johnson, R.

John Kerr, R.

William McCoy, R.

Hugh Nelson, R.

Thomas Newton, R.

James Pleasants, Jr. R.

William H. Roane, R.

Ballard Smith, R.

H. St. Geo. Tucker, R.

Jas. Breckenridge, R.

Joseph Lewis, Jr. R.

Mississippi Territory.

William Lattimore, R.

Indiana Territory.

Jonathan Jennings, R.

John Randolph, R.

Daniel Sheffey, R.

Magnus Tate, R.

North Carolina.

Joseph H. Bryan, R.

James W. Clarke, R.

W. N. Edwards, R.

Daniel M. Forney, R.

Wm R. King, R.

William Love, R.

William H. Murfree, R.

Israel Pickens, R.

Lewis Williams, R.

Bartlett Yancey, R.

John Culpepper, R.

William Gaston, R.

Richard Stanford, R.

South Carolina.

John C. Calhoun, R.

John J. Chappell, R.

Benjamin Huger, R.

William Lowndes, R.

William Mayrant, R.

Henry Middleton, R.

Thomas Moore, R.

John Taylor, R.

Wm. Woodward, R.

Georgia.

Alfred Cuthbert, R.

John Forsyth, R.

Bolling Hall, R.

Wilson Lumpkin, R.

Thomas Telfair, R.

Richard H. Wilde, R.

Kentucky.

Hy. Clay, R. (*speaker*.)

James Clark, R.

Joseph Desha, R.

Benjamin Hardin, R.

Rich. M. Johnson, R.

Samuel McKee, R.

Alney McLean, R.

Stephen Ormsby, R.

Solomon P. Sharpe, R.

Micah Taul, R.

Tennessee.

Willie Blount, R.

Newton Conner, R.

B. H. Henderson, R.

Samuel Powell, R.

James B. Reynolds, R.

Isaac Thomas, R.

Ohio.

John Alexander, R.

James Caldwell, R.

David Clendenen, R.

Wm. Creighton, Jr. R.

James Kilbourn, R.

John McClean, R.

Louisiana.

Thos. B. Robinson, R.

DELEGATES.

Illinois Territory.

Ben. Stephenson, R.

Missouri Territory.

Rufus Easton, R.

RECAPITULATION.

SENATE.

Democratic Republicans, 24

Federal Republicans, 12

Majority, 12.

Total 36.

—12.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democratic Republicans, 117

Federal Republicans, 65

Majority, 52.

Total 182.

—52.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

DECEMBER 5, 1815.

This day at twelve o'clock, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following Message, by Mr. TODD, his Secretary.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate

and of the House of Representatives:

I have the satisfaction, on our present meeting, of being able to communicate to you the successful termination of the war which had been commenced against the United States by the Regency of Algiers. The squadron in advance, on that service, under commodore Decatur, lost not a moment after its arrival in the Mediterranean, in seeking the naval force of the enemy, then cruising in that sea, and succeeded in capturing two of his ships, one of them the principal ship, commanded by the Algerine admiral. The high character of the American commander was brilliantly sustained on the occasion, which brought his own ship into close action with that of his adversary, as was the accustomed gallantry of all the officers and men actually engaged. Having prepared the way by this demonstration of American skill and prowess, he hastened to the port of Algiers, where peace was promptly yielded to his victorious force. In the terms stipulated, the rights and honor of the United States were particularly consulted, by a perpetual relinquishment, on the part of the Dey, of all pretensions to tribute from them. The impressions which have thus been made, strengthened as they will have been by subsequent transactions with the regencies of Tunis and Tripoli. by the appearance of the larger force which followed under commodore Bainbridge, the chief in command of the expedition, and by the judicious precautionary arrangements left by him in that quarter, afford a reasonable prospect of future security, for the valuable portion of our commerce which passes within reach of the Barbary cruisers.

It is another source of satisfaction that the treaty of peace with Great Britain has been succeeded by a convention on the subject of commerce, concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries. In this result a disposition is manifested on the part of that nation, corresponding with the disposition of the United States, which, it may be hoped, will be improved into liberal arrangements on other subjects, on which the parties have mutual interests, or which might endanger their future harmony. Congress will decide on the expediency of promoting such a sequel, by giving effect to the measure of confining the American navigation to American seamen; a measure which, at the same time that it might have that conciliatory tendency, would have the further advantage of increasing the independence of our

navigation, and the resources for our maritime defence.

In conformity with the articles of the treaty of Ghent, relating to the Indians, as well as with a view to the tranquility of our western and northwestern frontiers, measures were taken to establish an immediate peace with the several tribes who had been engaged in hostilities against the United States. Such of them as were invited to Detroit acceded readily to a renewal of the former treaties of friendship. Of the other tribes who were invited to a station on the Mississippi, the greater number have also accepted the peace offered to them. The residue, consisting of the more distant tribes or parts of tribes, remain to be brought over by further explanations, or by such other means as may be adapted to the disposition they may finally disclose.

The Indian tribes within, and bordering on our southern frontier, whom a cruel war on their part had compelled us to chastise into peace, have latterly shewn a restlessness, which has called for preparatory measures for repressing it, and for protecting the commissioners engaged in carrying the terms of the peace into execution.

The execution of the act for fixing the military peace establishment, has been attended with difficulties which even now can only be overcome by legislative aid. The selection of officers; the payment and discharge of the troops enlisted for the war; the payment of the retained troops, and their re-union from detached and distant stations; the collection and security of the public property, in the quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance departments; and the constant medical assistance required in hospitals and garrisons, rendered a complete execution of the act impracticable on the first of May, the period more immediately contemplated. As soon, however, as circumstances would permit, and as far as it has been practicable, consistently with the public interests, the reduction of the army has been accomplished, but the appropriations for its pay, and for other branches of the military service, having proved inadequate, the earliest attention to that subject will be necessary; and the expediency of continuing upon the peace establishment, the staff officers who have hitherto been provisionally retained, is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

In the performance of the executive duty upon this occasion, there has not been wanting a just sensibility to the merits of the American army, during the late war: but the obvious policy and design in fixing an efficient military peace establishment, did not afford an opportunity to distinguish the aged and infirm, on account of their past services; nor the wounded and disabled, on account of their present sufferings. The extent of the reduction indeed unavoidably involved the exclusion of many meritorious officers of every rank, from the service of their country; and so equal, as well as so numerous, were the claims to attention, that a decision by the standard of comparative merit, could seldom be attained. Judged, however, in candor, by a general standard of positive merit, the Army Register will, it is believed, do honor to the establishment; while the

case of those officers, whose names are not included in it, devolves, with the strongest interest, upon the legislative authority, for such provision as shall be deemed the best calculated to give support and solace to the veteran and invalid; to display the beneficence, as well as the justice of the government; and to inspire a martial zeal for the public service, upon every future emergency.

Although the embarrassments arising from the want of an uniform national currency have not been diminished, since the adjournment of congress, great satisfaction has been derived, in contemplating the revival of the public credit, and the efficiency of the public resources. The receipts into the Treasury, from the various branches of revenue, during the nine months ending on the 30th of September last, have been estimated at twelve millions and a half of dollars: the issues of Treasury Notes of every denomination, during the same period, amounted to the sum of fourteen millions of dollars; and there was also obtained upon loan, during the same period, a sum of nine millions of dollars; of which the sum of six millions of dollars was subscribed in cash, and the sum of three millions of dollars in Treasury Notes. With these means, added to the sum of one million and a half of dollars, being the balance of money in the Treasury on the 1st of January, there has been paid, between the 1st of January and the 1st of October, on account of the appropriations of the preceding and of the present year, (exclusively of the amount of the Treasury Notes subscribed to the loan, and the amount redeemed in the payment of duties and taxes,) the aggregate sum of thirty-three millions and a half of dollars, leaving a balance then in the Treasury estimated at the sum of three millions of dollars. Independent, however, of the arrearages due for military services and supplies, it is presumed, that a further sum of five millions of dollars, including the interest on the public debt payable on the 1st of January next, will be demanded at the Treasury to complete the expenditures of the present year, and for which the existing ways and means will sufficiently provide.

The national debt, as it was ascertained on the 1st of October last, amounted in the whole to the sum of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, consisting of the unredeemed balance of the debt contracted before the late war, (thirty nine millions of dollars) the amount of the funded debt contracted in consequence of the war, (sixty four millions of dollars) and the amount of the unfunded and floating debt (including the various issues of Treasury Notes) seventeen millions of dollars, which is in a gradual course of payment. There will, probably, be some addition to the public debt, upon the liquidation of various claims, which are depending, and a conciliatory disposition on the part of Congress may lead honourably and advantageously to an equitable arrangement of the militia expenses, incurred by the several states, without the previous sanction or authority of the government of the United States: But, when it is considered that the new, as well as the old, portion of the debt has been contracted in the assertion of the national rights and independence; and when it is recollected,

that the public expenditures, not being exclusively bestowed upon subjects of a transient nature, will long be visible in the number and equipments of the American navy, in the military works for the defence of our harbours and our frontiers, and in the supplies of our arsenals and magazines; the amount will bear a gratifying comparison with the objects which have been attained, as well as with the resources of the country.

The arrangement of the finances, with a view to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment, will necessarily enter into the deliberations of Congress during the present session. It is true that the improved condition of the public revenue will not only afford the means of maintaining the faith of the government with its creditors inviolate, and of prosecuting, successfully, the measures of the most liberal policy; but will, also, justify an immediate alleviation of the burthens imposed by the necessities of the war. It is, however, essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefits of an uniform national currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will, it is believed, be a temporary evil, but, until they can be again rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of Congress, to provide a substitute, which shall equally engage the confidence, and accommodate the wants, of the citizens throughout the union. If the operation of the state banks cannot produce this result, the probable operation of a national bank will merit consideration; and, if neither of these expedients be deemed effectual, it may become necessary to ascertain the terms upon which the notes of the government, (no longer required as an instrument of credit) shall be issued, upon motives of general policy, as a common medium of circulation.

Notwithstanding the security for future repose, which the United States ought to find in their love of peace, and their constant respect for the rights of other nations, the character of the times particularly inculcates the lesson, that, whether to prevent or repel danger, we ought not to be unprepared for it. This consideration will sufficiently recommend to Congress a liberal provision for the immediate extension, and gradual completion, of the works of defence, both fixed and floating, on our maritime frontier, and an adequate provision for guarding our inland frontier, against dangers to which certain portions of it may continue to be exposed.

As an improvement on our military establishment, it will deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a corps of invalids might not be so organized and employed, as at once to aid in the support of meritorious individuals, excluded by age or infirmities, from the existing establishment, and to preserve to the public, the benefit of their stationary services, and of their exemplary discipline. I recommend, also, an enlargement of the military academy, already established, and the establishment of others in other sections of the union. And I cannot press too much on the attention of Congress, such a classification and organization of the militia, as will most effectually render it

the safe-guard of a free state. If experience has shewn in the late splendid achievements of militia, the value of this resource for the public defence, it has shewn, also, the importance of that skill in the use of arms, and that familiarity with the essential rules of discipline, which cannot be expected from the regulations now in force. With this subject is intimately connected the necessity of accommodating the laws, in every respect, to the great object of enabling the political authority of the union, to employ, promptly and effectually, the physical power of the union, in the cases designated by the constitution.

The signal services which have been rendered by our navy, and the capacities it has developed for successful co-operation in the national defence, will give to that portion of the public force, its full value in the eyes of Congress, at an epoch which calls for the constant vigilance of all governments. To preserve the ships now in a sound state; to complete those already contemplated; to provide amply the unperishable materials for prompt augmentations, and to improve the existing arrangements into more advantageous establishments, for the construction, the repairs, and the security of vessels of war, is dictated by the soundest policy.

In adjusting the duties on imports, to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures, will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficiency, which justify the belief, that with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependence on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, or connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded.

Among the means of advancing the public interest, the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of congress to the great im-

portance of establishing throughout our country the roads and canals which can best be executed, under the national authority. No objects within the circle of political economy so richly repay the expense bestowed on them; there are none, the utility of which is more universally ascertained and acknowledged; none that do more honor to the government, whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them. Nor is there any country which presents a field, where Nature invites more the art of man, to complete her own work for his accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened, moreover, by the political effect of these facilities for intercommunication, in bringing and binding more closely together the various parts of our extended confederacy. Whilst the states, individually, with a laudable enterprize and emulation, avail themselves of their local advantages, by new roads, by navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible of navigation, the general government is the more urged to similar undertakings, requiring a national jurisdiction, and national means, by the prospect of thus systematically completing so inestimable a work. And it is a happy reflection, that any defect of constitutional authority, which may be encountered, can be supplied in a mode which the constitution itself has providently pointed out.

The present is a favourable season also for bringing again into view the establishment of a national seminary of learning within the District of Columbia, and with means drawn from the property therein subject to the authority of the general government. Such an institution claims the patronage of Congress, as a monument of their solicitude for the advancement of knowledge, without which the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed, or long preserved; as a model instructive in the formation of other seminaries; as a nursery of enlightened preceptors; as a central resort of youth and genius from every part of their country, diffusing on their return examples of those national feelings, those liberal sentiments, and those congenial manners, which contribute cement to our union and strength to the great political fabric, of which that is the foundation.

In closing this communication, I ought not to repress a sensibility, in which you will unite, to the happy lot of our country, and to the goodness of a superintending Providence to which we are indebted for it. Whilst other portions of mankind are laboring under the distresses of war, or struggling with adversity in other forms, the United States are in the tranquil enjoyment of prosperous and honorable peace. In reviewing the scenes through which it has been attained, we can rejoice in the proofs given, that our political institutions, founded in human rights, and framed for their preservation, are equal to the severest trials of war, as well as adapted to the ordinary periods of repose. As fruits of this experience, and of the reputation acquired by the American arms, on the land and on the water, the nations find itself possessed of a growing respect abroad, and of a just confidence in itself, which are among the best pledges for its peaceful career.

Under other aspects of our country, the strongest features of its flourishing condition are seen, in a population rapidly increasing, on a territory as productive as it is extensive; in a general industry, and fertile ingenuity, which find their ample rewards; and in an affluent revenue, which admits a reduction of the public burthens, without withdrawing the means of sustaining the public credit, of gradually discharging the public debt, of providing for the necessary defensive and precautionary establishments, and of patronizing in every authorised mode, undertakings conducive to the aggregate wealth and individual comfort of our citizens.

It remains for the guardians of the public welfare, to persevere in that justice and good will towards other nations, which invite a return of these sentiments towards the United States; to cherish institutions which guarantee their safety, and their liberties, civil and religious; and to combine with a liberal system of foreign commerce, an improvement of the natural advantages, and a protection and extension of the independent resources of our highly favoured and happy country.

In all measures having such objects, my faithful co-operation will be afforded.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1815.

TREATY WITH ALGIERS.

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Amity, between the United States of America and His Highness Omar Bashaw, Dey of Algiers, was concluded at Algiers, on the thirtieth day of June last, by Stephen Decatur and William Shaler, Citizens of the United States, on the part of the United States, and the said Omar Bashaw, Dey of Algiers, and was duly signed and sealed by the said Parties, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Treaty of Peace and Amity concluded between the United States of America, and His Highness Omar Bashaw, Dey of Algiers.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be, from the conclusion of this treaty, affirm inviolable and universal peace and friendship between the President and the citizens of the United States of America, on the one part, and the Dey and subjects of the Regency of Algiers in Barbary on the other, made by the free consent of both parties, on the terms of the most favored nations: and if either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor or privilege in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, when it is freely

granted to such other nations; but when the grant is conditional, it shall be at the option of the contracting parties to accept, alter, or reject such conditions, in such manner as shall be most conducive to their respective interests.

ARTICLE II.

It is distinctly understood between the contracting parties, that no tribute, either as biennial presents, or under any other form of name whatever, shall ever be required by the Dey and Regency of Algiers from the United States of America, on any pretext whatever.

ARTICLE III.

The Dey of Algiers shall cause to be immediately delivered up to the American Squadron, now off Algiers, all the American Citizens, now in his possession, amounting to ten more or less; and all the subjects of the Dey of Algiers, now in possession of the United States, amounting to 500 more or less, shall be delivered up to him, the United States, according to the usages of civilized nations, requiring no ransom for the excess of prisoners in their favor.

ARTICLE IV.

A just and full compensation shall be made by the Dey of Algiers, to such citizens of the United States, as have been captured and detained by Algerine Cruizers, or who have been forced to abandon their property in Algiers in violation of the twenty-second article of the treaty of peace and amity, concluded between the United States and the Dey of Algiers, on the 5th of September, 1795.

And it is agreed between the contracting parties, that in lieu of the above, the Dey of Algiers, shall cause to be delivered forthwith into the hands of the American Consul, residing at Algiers, the whole of a quantity of bales of cotton, left by the late consul general of the United States, in the public Magazines in Algiers, and that he shall pay into the hands of the said Consul the sum of 10,000 Spanish dollars.

ARTICLE V.

If any goods belonging to any nation with which either of the parties are at war, should be loaded on board vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, and no attempts shall be made to take or detain them.

ARTICLE VI.

If any citizen or subjects with their effects belonging to either party shall be found on board a prize vessel taken from an enemy by the other party, such citizens or subjects shall be liberated immediately, and in no case, on any other pretence whatever, shall any American citizen be kept in captivity or confinement, or the property of any American citizens, found on board of any vessel belonging to any other nation with which Algiers may be at war, be detained from its lawful owners after the exhibition of sufficient proofs of American citizenship and of American property by the Consul of the U. States, residing at Agiers.

ARTICLE VII.

Proper passports shall immediately be given to the vessels of both the contracting parties, on condition that the vessels of war, belonging to the regency of Algiers, on meeting with merchant vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, shall not be permitted to visit them with more than two persons

besides the rowers; these only shall be permitted to go on board without first obtaining leave from the commander of said vessel, who shall compare the passport, and immediately permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage; and should any of the subjects of Algiers insult or molest the commander or any other person on board a vessel so visited, or plunder any of the property contained in her, on complaint being made by the consul of the United States residing in Algiers, and on his producing sufficient proof to substantiate the fact, the commander or Rais of said Algerine ship or vessel of war, as well as the offenders, shall be punished in the most exemplary manner.

All vessels of war, belonging to the United States of America, on meeting a cruiser belonging to the regency of Algiers, on having seen her passports and certificates from the consul of the United States, residing in Algiers, shall permit her to proceed on her cruise unmolested, and without detention. No passports shall be granted by either party to any vessels, but such as are absolutely the property of citizens or subjects of the said contracting parties, on any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE VIII.

A citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties, having bought a prize vessel condemned by the other party, or by any other nation, the certificates of condemnation and bill of sale shall be a sufficient passport for such vessel for six months, which, considering the distance between the two countries, is no more than a reasonable time for her to procure proper passports.

ARTICLE IX.

Vessels of either of the contracting parties, putting into the ports of the other, and having need of provisions or other supplies, shall be furnished at the market price, and if any vessel should so put in from a distance at sea, and have occasion to repair, she shall be at liberty to land, and re-embark her cargo, without paying any customs or duties whatever, but in no case shall she be compelled to land her cargo.

ARTICLE X.

Should a vessel of either of the contracting parties be cast on shore within the territories of the other, all proper assistance shall be given to her crew; no pillage shall be allowed. The property shall remain at the disposal of the owners; and if re-shipped on board of any vessel for exportation, no customs or duties whatever shall be required to be paid thereon, and the crew shall be protected and succoured, until they can be sent to their own country.

ARTICLE XI.

If a vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be attacked by an enemy within cannon shot of the forts of the other, she shall be protected as much as is possible. If she be in port, she shall not be seized or attacked, when it is in the power of the other party to protect her; and, when she proceeds to sea, no enemy shall be permitted to pursue her from the same port, within twenty-four hours after her departure.

ARTICLE XII.

The commerce between the United States of America and the Regency of Algiers, the protections to be given to merchants, masters of vessels,

and seamen, the reciprocal rights of establishing consuls in each country, and the privileges, immunities and jurisdictions to be enjoyed by such consuls are declared to be on the same footing in every respect with the most favoured nations respectively.

ARTICLE XIII.

The consul of the United States of America shall not be responsible for the debts contracted by citizens of his own nation, unless he previously gives written obligations so to do.

ARTICLE XIV.

On a vessel or vessels of war, belonging to the United States, anchoring before the city of Algiers, the consul is to inform the Dey of her arrival, when she shall receive the salutes which are by treaty or custom given to the ships of war of the most favoured nations, on similar occasions, and which shall be returned gun for gun; and if after such arrival, so announced, any christians whatsoever, captives in Algiers, make their escape and take refuge on board any of the ships of war, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the consul of the United States, or commander of said ships, be required to pay any thing for the said christians.

ARTICLE XV.

As the government of the United States of America has itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquility of any nation, and as the said states have never entered into any voluntary war or act of hostility, except in defence of their just rights on the high seas, it is declared by the contracting parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions, shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two nations; and the consuls and agents of both nations shall have liberty to celebrate the rites of their respective religions in their own houses.

The consuls respectively shall have liberty and personal security given them to travel within the territories of each other, both by land and sea, and shall not be prevented from going on board any vessels they may think proper to visit; they shall likewise have the liberty to appoint their own drogoman and broker.

ARTICLE XVI.

In case of any dispute arising from the violation of any of the articles of this treaty, no appeal shall be made to arms, nor shall war be declared on any pretext whatever; but if the consul residing at the place where the dispute shall happen, shall not be able to settle the same, the government of that country shall state their grievance in writing, and transmit the same to the government of the other, and the period of three months shall be allowed for answers to be returned, during which time no act of hostility shall be permitted by either party; and in case the grievances are not redressed, and a war should be the event, the consuls and citizens and subjects of both parties respectively, shall be permitted to embark with their effects unmolested, on board of what vessel or vessels they shall think proper, reasonable time being allowed for that purpose.

ARTICLE XVII.

If in the course of events, a war should break out between the two nations, the prisoners captured by either party shall not be made slaves, they shall not be forced to hard labour, or other confinement than such as may be necessary to secure their safe keeping, and shall be exchanged

rank for rank; and it is agreed that prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months after their capture, and the exchange may be effected by any private individual, legally authorised by either of the parties.

ARTICLE XVIII.

If any of the Barbary States or other powers at war with the United States, shall capture any American vessel and send into any port of the Regency of Algiers, they shall not be permitted to sell her, but shall be forced to depart the port, on procuring the requisite supply of provisions; but the vessels of war of the United States, with any prizes they may capture from their enemies, shall have liberty to frequent the ports of Algiers, for refreshment of any kinds, and to sell such prizes, in the said ports, without any other customs, or duties, than such as are customary on ordinary commercial importations.

ARTICLE XIX.

If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the consul shall require any aid or assistance from the government of Algiers to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him; and if any disputes shall arise between any citizens of the United States and the citizens or subjects of any other nation having a consul or agent in Algiers, such disputes shall be settled by the consuls or agents of the respective nations; and any disputes or suits at law that may take place between any citizens of the United States and the subjects of the Regency of Algiers, shall be decided by the Dey in person, and no other.

ARTICLE XX.

If a citizen of the United States should kill, wound, or strike a subject of Algiers, or, on the contrary, a subject of Algiers should kill, wound or strike a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the consul assisting at the trial; but the sentence of punishment against an American citizen shall not be greater or more severe, than it would be against a Turk in the same predicament; and if any delinquent should make his escape, the consul shall not be responsible for him in any manner whatever.

ARTICLE XXI.

The consul of the United States of America shall not be required to pay any customs or duties whatever on any thing he imports from a foreign country for the use of his house and family.

ARTICLE XXII.

Should any of the citizens of the United States of America die within the limits of the Regency of Algiers, the Dey and his subjects shall not interfere with the property of the deceased, but it shall be under the immediate direction of the consul, unless otherwise disposed of by will. Should there be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them, when they shall render an account of the property, neither shall the Dey or his subjects give hindrance in the execution of any will that may appear.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, having seen and consi-

dered the said Treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.
(L. S.) Done at the city of Washington, this twenty sixth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.
JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
JAMES MONROE, *Secretary of State.*

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, to regulate the Commerce between the Territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty, was signed at London, on the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by Plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, which Convention is in the words following, to wit:

A CONVENTION

To regulate the Commerce between the Territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty.

The United States of America and His Britannic Majesty being desirous by a Convention to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective Countries, Territories, and People, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries and given them full powers to treat of and conclude such Convention, that is to say, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their plenipotentiaries John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States; and his royal highness the prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, has named for his plenipotentiaries the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Vice-President of the committee of the privy council for trade and plantations, joint pay-master of His Majesty's forces, and a member of the Imperial Parliament, Henry Goulburn, Esq. a member of the Imperial Parliament, and under Secretary of state, and William Adams, Esq. doctor of civil laws; and the said plenipotentiaries having mutually produced and shewn their said full powers, and exchanged copies of the same, have agreed on and concluded the following articles. vide licet:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be between the Territories of the United States of America, and all the Territories of his Britannic majesty in Europe, a reciprocal liberty of Commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes, to all such places, ports, and rivers, in the Territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same and to remain and reside in any parts of the said Territories respectively, also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the Laws and Statutes of the two countries respectively.

ARTICLE II.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's Territories in Europe, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Territories of his Britannic majesty in Europe, of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to his Britannic majesty's Territories in Europe, respectively than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of his Britannic majesty's Territories in Europe, to or from the said Territories of his Britannic majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of his Britannic majesty's Territories in Europe on the vessels of the United States than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's Territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of his Britannic majesty's Territories in Europe of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe to the United States, whether such ex-

portation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States to his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed, that in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from the territories of his Britannic majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves, respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said drawback.

The intercourse between the United States and his Britannic majesty's possessions in the West Indies, and on the continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, with respect to such an intercourse.

ARTICLE III.

His Britannic majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted, and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, *vide licet*, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island; and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited: provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government, any military stores or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favoured European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favoured European nations.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the United States

having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshment, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian seas, it being well understood that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British government, from time to time established.

ARTICLE IV.

It shall be free, for each of the two contracting parties, respectively to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party, but before any consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent, and it is hereby declared that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be sent back, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared that either of the contracting parties, may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted.

ARTICLE V.

This convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by his Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States and his Majesty for four years from the date of its signature, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

Done at London, this third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(L. s.) JOHN Q. ADAMS.

(L. s.) H. CLAY.

(L. s.) ALBERT GALLATIN.

(L. s.) FRED. J. ROBINSON.

(L. s.) HENRY GOULBURN.

(L. s.) WILLIAM ADAMS.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the foregoing Convention, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof, subject to the exception contained in a declaration made by the authority of his Britannic Majesty on the 24th day of November last, a copy of which declaration is hereunto annexed.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal, of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my L. S. hand. Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President:

JAMES MONROE, *Secretary of State.*

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, his Britannic majesty's Charge d'Affaires in the United States of America, is commanded by his royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the convention concluded at London on the 3d of July of the present year, for regulating the commerce and navigation between the two countries, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe subsequent to the signature of the convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient and determined in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of general Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person, and it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well British ships and vessels as others, excepting only ships belonging to the East India Company, shall be excluded from all communication with or approach to that Island.

It has therefore become impossible to comply with so much of the third article of the treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshment at the Island of St. Helena, and the ratifications of the said treaty will be exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever with the said Island, so long as the said Island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

(Signed) ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER.
Washington, Nov. 24, 1816.

[The accompanying documents in our next.]

THE EPERVIER.

From The Baltimore Telegraph.

Immediately on the conclusion of the proud treaty with Algiers, the *Epervier*, it is recollected, was ordered to America with the news of the peace, and the captives whose fetters had been broken off. The war was so glorious, and the treaty so honourable, that many officers were desirous of returning home in this vessel, whose arrival they justly expected, would create a general exultation through the country. In the course of one day, the preparations were completed, boats of the squadron ceased to ply from vessel to vessel, those who were to return, had received the affectionate messages and remembrances of the fleet to their friends at home, and the *Epervier* spreading all her canvass sailed from Algiers in triumph.

It requires no effort to enter into the joyful feelings, which doubtless swelled the breasts of the officers and crew of this vessel. They were not only returning home, but they were returning in triumph. The Moor had trembled before the hardy republicans of the new world; the stars and stripes had waved over the bloody flag; the gloomy battlements of Algiers had ceased to inspire their wonted confidence in presence of Decatur's squadron; and a treaty was made, more honourable than any which had ever before been obtained, and which had even an air of chivalric generosity given to it, by the release of foreign captives, whose kindness to distressed Americans was thus faithfully remembered. In the course of our naval history, there is perhaps no occasion where high and noble emotion would be more justly allowed to fill the bosom, and never were there more gallant spirits collected, nor a vessel committed to the treacherous ocean under circumstances which would have interceded more forcibly with the spirit of mercy, to change the severe destiny which awaited it.

Captain Lewis, commanding the *Guerriere*, was made the bearer of the treaty, and lieutenant Shubrick, her first lieutenant, transferred to the command of the *Epervier*. Her other officers were lieutenants Neal and Yarnal, and midshipmen Chew and Hunter, with some others. A draft was made among the men whose times had expired, and a choice and picked crew given to her. The Americans who had been released from slavery, were sent on board; and they set sail, with every circumstance combining to excite the most joyful feelings, with the brightest visions of hope dancing before them, and indulging in the fondest pictures of welcome, from the bosoms which cherished them in their beloved homes. Alas! their youthful imaginations forbore to cast any sombre shade over these delightful visions. Little did they think that a stern destiny had turned its wan glance upon them! that the bosoms they hoped would be beating in rapture were doomed to languish in dreadful and protracted suspense, were destined to gather fresh hope, and fresh disappointment from every breeze that wafted a sail to our shores, to experience the dreadful agitation of vainly expecting at every opening of the door, that the long lost husband, son, or brother, would rush in; to feel the sickness of hope deferred, until the feeling of distress, tortured by doubt and suspense, had become deep and wild as ocean itself.

I have thrown together a few particulars, which have come to my knowledge, respecting one or two of the officers. I do it with the view of endeavouring to lead back the public attention to the fate of this vessel, which, from long uncertainty, has been suffered to subside. I do it too, because there is something in the character of this herald of peace, and some circumstances attending her loss, which seem to call for some public testimonial of regret. It is not for me to prescribe the manner, but we should always bear it in mind, that honour to the memory of the brave who fall in their country's service, is as a perennial spring of future glorious achievement. Of the worth of those whom it was not the writer's fortune to know, some idea may probably be formed, from the sketch of those with whom circumstances made him acquainted. Their friends can best do them justice.

With lieutenants Neal and Yarnall I had no personal acquaintance. I know, however, that they distinguished themselves, the former at the attack on Crany Island, and the latter on lake Erie.

"I left the Lawrence (says Perry) in charge of my first lieutenant, Yarnall, satisfied from the bravery he had displayed, that he would do all that ought to be done. In fact, he justified this expectation—remained unmoved in the carnage which surrounded him, and though several times wounded in succession, persisted in refusing to quit the deck."

Lewis was a native of Virginia, and received a very liberal education. He took a degree at the college of William and Mary, and entered the navy about the age of 22. He rose rapidly to the rank of Master Commandant. His generous, frank, and noble nature won the affections of all who knew him. He possessed a liberal turn of mind, and much gentlemanly accomplishment. Some time before the war broke out with England, he obtained a furlough, and sailed from Philadelphia, as commander of a large vessel for China. Part of the object of the voyage, was to open a new trade from Canton to the Islands in the South Seas, which commodore Porter afterwards visited in the Essex. About six months before Porter's arrival at Noahcevah, Lewis had been there, and sailed for Canton with a rich cargo of sandal wood. On his return to Canton, intelligence of the war was received, and as it was known that he belonged to the navy of the United States, the English officer declared that he would be detained as a prisoner of war, if he came into their power. The state of his feelings may be easily conceived. After many vexations and difficulties, he found his way in a Portuguese vessel to South America, and thence home. But his wayward fortune had so thwarted and delayed him, that the war was now over; and he was deprived of what his soul desired most, a share in the harvest of glory his comrades had gathered. Indignant at his hard lot, he eagerly sought a station in the squadron, then on the point of sailing under Decatur, against Algiers. He was made captain of the Guerriere, Decatur's flag ship. But his heart was not wholly devoted to glory. Before his departure for the East Indies, he had plighted his affections to a young lady of Virginia. He hastened to Norfolk—found that the misfortunes of his absence had endeared, not effaced his remembrance, and he was married. In three days he tore himself from his dejected bride. With a full and swelling heart, he hastened to the post of duty and honor, and supported by the hopes of a speedy and joyous return, sailed for the Mediterranean.

Lieutenant Shubrick is of one of the most respectable families in South Carolina. No officer of his grade stood higher in the general estimation, and a native partiality for his profession may be inferred, from the fact of his leaving four brothers all serving in the navy. Gallant and daring, he was universally esteemed and beloved, and has, at least, left the legacy of an honored name to a disconsolate widow, and her infant child. He had the singular honor of being oftener in battle during the war, than any other officer. He was a Lieutenant of the Constitution when the Guerriere was taken, and afterwards at the capture of the Java. He then exchanged to the Hornet, was her first Lieutenant when she engaged

and sunk the Peacock, and was there distinguished for his active humanity, in saving the lives of the prisoners as the vessel went down. "It would be doing injustice to his merits," (says the lamented Lawrence in his official letter) not to recommend him particularly to your notice. He was in the actions with the Guerriere and the Java. Capt. Hull and Com. Bainbridge can bear testimony to his coolness and good conduct on both occasions." He was afterwards with the President, when she was compelled to surrender to a British squadron.

Chew was of Philadelphia, and of a family well known, by the distinguished place they have long held in society. Educated in the most liberal manner, and intending to devote himself to the profession of the law, he was surrounded with his books, when the enthusiasm of our first naval victories untinged the soberness of the student, and lighted up a strong passion for arms. Overcoming the partial unwillingness of friends, he received a Midshipman's warrant, and joined the Constellation frigate. But his story is one of those which every day shew us how ill the sober realities of life, accord with the anticipations of youth. He sighed for activity and battle; but he was obliged, by the blockade of that vessel, to languish out the war in comparative inaction. He remained attached to the Constellation when she went to the Mediterranean—was transferred to the Epervier on the very day she left Algiers, and sailed in her, alas! for America.

*Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos.
In tantum spe tollet avos; nec Romula quondam,
Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno.*

In this enthusiasm for the navy, must we seek the true cause of those victories which have astonished the pride of old England. Superior gunnery, or weight of metal, or contrivances which multiply the chances of death, are but disguises for the real cause—the spirit which animates officers and men. In the class of officers do we find the best blood and spirit and chivalry of the country. Often educated for the liberal professions of civil life, the spirit of enterprize which pervades the whole country disturbs them in their retirement; they become enamored of busy action, and they rush to the ocean, where the feelings of honor and of glory find their fullest and freest indulgence.

From the peculiar nature of our service, an event like the present, brings distress upon a very widely extended circle. One circumstance in the present case, bears with it peculiar and most severe affliction. Captain Lewis and Lieut. Neal, married sisters, who were nearly of the same age, who had been educated together, and were equally amiable and charming. At one blow, their cup of joy was dashed to the ground, and their hopes blasted; as they were congenial in felicity, so have they been united in affliction.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To Subscribers.

This number of the Register cannot be considered as a fair specimen of the style of its future execution. The type on which it was intended to print it, having not yet arrived from Philadelphia, (but is daily expected) and the publication having been protracted so far beyond the time contemplated, it has been thought better to print 2 or 3 numbers on a type a little worn than to delay the publication any longer. All possible diligence will be used to make it meet public expectation.

If any of our patrons should be neglected, or should any papers be mis-sent, we would thank any gentleman to inform us, that we may correct the error.